

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY BULLETIN.

HONOLULU, H. I., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange held its regular session on Monday morning.

	Bid.	Ask.
Haiku Sugar Co.	\$250	\$—
Princeville Plant. Co.	75	75
Honokaa Sugar Co.	—	1500
Grove Ranch Plant. Co.	300	—
Star Mill Co.	—	500
Haw'n Bell Tel. Co.	—	50
Inter Island S. N. Co.	145	150
E. O. Hall & Son (Limited)	—	120
Govt. Bonds.	—	—
9 p. c. Gov. Bonds	100	—
Sales.	—	—
10 shares Princeville at \$75.	—	—

Working Men's Association.

A meeting of the Working Men's Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Armory, Mr. Goldsmith in the chair.

In the absence of Mr. Carson the Secretary, the minutes of the previous meeting could not be read. Mr. Cavenagh the Assistant Secretary then read the Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws of the Association as prepared in Committee. They were subsequently read *seriatim* and discussed.

The Preamble as passed reads as follows:

"The working men of the Hawaiian Islands recognizing the necessity of combining and forming a Society for their own protection do hereby establish an association having for its object the moral and social elevation of its members and to foster that fraternal feeling which should exist in their ranks, to the end that we may by example and mutual support encourage and assist each other."

"This Constitution shall be known as the Working Men's Association of the Hawaiian Islands, first organized on 9th October, 1883."

"The members of this Association do pledge themselves to conjointly use their influence and by every honorable means to protect all, so that every occupation of the toiling multitude may become profitable and honorable."

The words "Trusting in the Supreme Ruler in justice of our right" were, on motion, omitted from the preamble.

The officers of the Association, to be elected on Tuesday, are to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a recording Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of three and a Sergeant-at-arms.

It was decided that the regular meetings should be held on Tuesday evenings at half-past seven.

In the rules of order some discussion arose on rule 9 whether questions of politics should be discussed.

Mr. Danielwitz said that the amelioration of their condition was political, he objected to party politics but if anything unclear, in the politics of this country, was done it was their duty to object; it was the business of intelligent men to inquire and search into a dirty political state which could only be improved by a change of laws. Such movements were made everywhere and by universal movements the politics of the country could be improved. If anything was wrong it was their duty to put it down and stamp it out.

On motion it was decided that politics should be discussed.

A relief Committee of three to investigate cases was agreed upon, the appointment of its members to be left with the chairman.

Discussion arose whether employers of labor should be admitted to the Association as well as laborers.

Mr. Kohn asked in what position a laborer would be, who, subsequent to his election, became an employer.

The Chairman said he would be an honorary member without a vote.

Mr. Danielwitz said they wanted employer or employee but he objected to those who lived by speculation, and all men were strictly under the head of working men.

Mr. Marchant said that on a broad basis the Association should be a Court of appeal for the employer as well as the working man in cases of dispute, not in any arbitrary manner but so as to give both a fair show.

It was finally agreed that employers should be admitted to the Association. The Constitution and By-Laws as amended were passed as a whole.

The meeting adjourned at half-past nine till Tuesday next.

"I don't want no rubbish, no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone.

THE ICE MACHINES.

Since our brief notice in a late issue of the new and novel ice machines just arrived here from California, the invention of our old fellow citizen, Capt. C. W. Gelett—we have been shown a very handsome and satisfactory specimen of its production in the shape of ice—and been led to make further inquiries in regard to it, as to capacity, cost of working and so forth, and confess much surprise at what we learn, for instance, the machines are marvels of simplicity. The one that arrived per Mariposa, was put on a dory, taken up town, set convenient to running power in Mr. West's shop—a wheel attached and a belt slipped on, and in a very short time it was manufacturing ice. The size shown here produces at the rate of about three pounds per hour, so that at the end of 4 hours twelve pounds can be removed, and the actual cost of producing this or any other amount is only what it costs to turn the wheel, and in mills where machinery is already running that expense is nothing, or thereabouts. The company that make them in San Francisco make various sizes for various purposes—but for plantation use, two sizes, one as described above, and a size larger, that produces about ten pounds per hour are the best. Cost of reducing ice is the same in either. In describing the working of the machine we may say: A very volatile fluid is used—a product of ether, that works at a very low pressure, that renders breakdowns unlikely, and enables the machines to be made and sold at a moderate price. Now in our local ice machines, ammonia is used as the freezing agent, but the pressure at which that is worked is from 150 to 225 pounds per square inch. This fluid by the action of a small pump, is drawn in a partial vacuum through the freezing tank of the machine, which is a cylinder, 9 inch in diameter, by 36 inches in height; and from there is forced into a condenser, which is a cylinder, 13 inches in diameter by 24 inches in height, here the cooling influence of a small stream of running water, recondenses the gas into fluid and it settles, and is drawn in again by the action of the pump, and made to do duty again by passing through the freezer, and so the action is continuous, as long as the pump is in motion, the fluid is evaporated on one side and condensed on the other, and used over and over—so the expense as far as chemicals is concerned is nominal.

Mr. R. Whitman, manager for the company, is well known in this community, having resided here for 4 years, from 1870 to 1874, and is every way reliable and trustworthy, and is ready to undertake the construction of any kind of an ice or refrigerating machine, to suit the demands for plantation or otherwise. He has constituted our active neighbor, Mr. Samuel Nott, his agent for the islands.

AN AFTERNOON SERVICE.

The first afternoon service for young men was held on Sunday in the Y.M.C.A. hall, the Rev. J. A. Cruzan presiding. There were about 250 people present, two-thirds of whom were men, but a number of young men from the stores, merchants offices and business houses in town were conspicuous by their absence. Small circulars had been left in all the restaurants and stores inviting attendance to the service which had been publicly announced in other ways.

The service commenced with hymn No. 224, of the Gospel Hymn book, "I've found a Friend," followed by others. Mrs. Handford sang "The Ninety and Nine." Prayers for strangers and young men were given by Mr. Atherton and Mr. Cassidy. Mrs. Pierce sang the solo part of "Only an Armor bearer" and Mr. P. C. Jones gave a special prayer for "sailors, and those who go down to the sea in ships." Miss Castle kindly acted as pianist.

Mr. Cruzan, taking for his text the third verse of the sixth chapter of St. Mark: "Is not this the carpenter?" said:

Most pictures of Jesus of Nazareth will shock and repel our feelings but I remember well the effect upon me when I first saw Holman Hunt's "Shadow of the Cross" representing our Saviour resting, with outstretched arms, amid the dust and tools of a carpenter's shop, with a cross of his own making throwing

its reflection upon him. This picture impressed me more of Christ than any song or poem had done as it came so near to me in my every day work. Christ, of his own choice, came to us from among the working classes and therefore appeals particularly to you whom I now specially address. Christianity differs from every other religion by having for its founder a working man. Christ came from the poor and always remained among them, and, by so doing, he dignified labor, and he never abandoned this class. His apostles were chosen from working men, except Judas whom we are doubtful about, and it was the rich who crucified him, and it is they who preach fine words about the dignity of labor but cut and despise the working man.

I say that christian men and women are your best friends. Who else would have built your Sailor's Home in Honolulu to save sailors from land-sharks who are always at hand to get their money? Who else would have erected this building with its hall, its parlor and its reading room, with the best obtainable literature? These are only single instances. If you choose you can criticize, raise objections or place difficulties in the way of your understanding Christianity, but, if you come seeking deliverance from sin, it will be plain to you—a child can understand it. He is the best friend of the poor because he was constant in his sympathy and constantly gave himself to those in need.

Mr. Cruzan here referred to the miracles of the loaves and fishes, the sick man at the pool of Bethesda, and the widow's son who was brought to life again. He is your friend, and your sorrows, trials and troubles touch him. You don't want to drop your sins but to get rid of them and Christ will take them far from you as far as the East is from the West. I am a great sinner but Jesus is a great Saviour. Come to him just as you are, don't wait to cleanse yourselves. A man in Cuba was sentenced to be shot but justified himself before the English and American Consuls who believed him innocent. When brought out for execution the flags of these countries were wrapped round him and the consuls told the Spanish authorities to "Fire on these flags if you dare." So the banner of God is wrapped over us to protect us and God asks us to come under it and live. I say to you come, come at once, do not delay, but come before it is Too Late.

Miss Otto sang Tennyson's beautiful hymn "Too Late," composed by Miss Lindsay. Hymn 146 "All for me" was then sung by the congregation.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

John L. Sullivan has accepted Jem Mace's challenge to a sparring match.

Two men were killed and seven injured by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Colorado on Lake Erie.

China is trying to delay a settlement of the Tonquin trouble with France—Several ships are to be added to the British navy—The Parnellites express much confidence in the result of the coming elections King Alfonso and President Grevy had a cordial interview—Additional disturbances have occurred at Canton.

Two murderers—one who killed a woman, the other a child—have been allowed to escape with their brutal and villainous lives.

A lot of moccasins snakes appeared at a North Carolina camp meeting and proceeded to attack all present. Several persons were bitten.

Father Anderlitz has been elected to succeed Father Beck as General of the Society of Jesus.

The Croatian Deputies in the Hungarian Diet are insisting upon the recognition of the claims of their constituents.

The Croats who defaced the Hungarian escutcheon at Agiam have been sentenced to imprisonment.

The Deutsche Theater has been opened at Berlin.

The populace at Canton are still evincing their dislike of the foreign devils.

King Alfonso is still in Paris. President Grevy has expressed his sorrow at the rude reception given the King by the populace.

A case of yellow fever has occurred in the city of Pensacola.

The remains of a murdered man were found among the debris of a burnt store-boat on the Ohio river.

Two mysterious cases of homicide occurred in New York.

At Oswego, N.Y., John Allen fell into the lake, and his son tried to save his father and they both were drowned.

A house of ill-fame was burned, and it is thought two girls, who were burned, were first murdered.

It now appears that the attempted train robbery at Coolidge occurred while the train was stopping at that point. The engineer was killed and the fireman severely wounded, but neither the express nor any other car was robbed. The robbers are supposed to be three in number and have, it is believed, been arrested.

Fall River, Mass., the bursting of a calcium lamp in a theater caused a panic, and serious consequences were only averted by the coolness of the actors.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

The Chilean bark Oregon has been wrecked on the island of Ones.

A steamboat explosion occurred at Buffalo, by which several lives were lost and a number of persons injured.

A dispatch from Yaguima Bay says: The steamer Ona went ashore on the middle ground this morning, during a dense fog. The steamer had a cargo of brick and hardware. Latest accounts state that the vessel is resting in an easy position. The water in her hold is three feet deep.

The ship Dauntless from Boston, went ashore at East New London, Conn., and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved. She had a miscellaneous cargo, which is insured for \$57,000.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

New York, September 26th.—The Nassau Guardian of September 12th, in a report of the recent hurricane in that vicinity, says: The schooner Victor, from this port to Jamaica, was lost and Charles Welch, a lady from Belize and three men were drowned. The Montague was lost with all on board. The Carleton, from Nassau, with mails and 14 passengers, for Inagua, was driven ashore by the gale on a reef upon the north side of Eleuthera Island and became a total wreck. The number of lives lost during the hurricane was very great, 53 having been reported up to the present time.

SPARE RIB.

The hog belongs to the pachydermata, and they pack a dear matter of him after he is killed.

The tail of the pig is insignificant, hardly big enough to back a hog; but pigtail is tobacco, nevertheless.

When I speak of a pigmy I do not refer to my pig, but to a pig of another color; that is to say he is not the pigment.

It has been said that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; but, for all that, a souse ear is not so bad. If we had a souse here, you should see for yourselves. As the ear cannot purse you, however, let us not pursue the subject further.

Some parts of the animal are not usually considered good to eat, but I have known lots of people who could go the whole hog.

The whole hog, by the way, is not so big as the hoghead. 'Twas not a hog said this. He was too pig-headed.

The hog is a porcine animal, and there are generally many poor seen where he is kept.

The man who takes care of him, though not necessarily a poor creature, is still a pork reacher.

The hog—I mean the four-legged animal—does not smoke until after he is dead, and he only does it then to save his bacon. Care must be taken that you do not get too much of a bake on.

The hog's head is sometimes called minister's face, but I cannot say why, and will therefore parson.

Hogs are sometimes fed on mast. Like the poor sailor, they don't get much to eat before the mast.

The tie which binds the pig to his home is the pigstye.

The hog gets very fat, but no matter how fat he is, you will always see him lean against something. Although he does not own his stye, he generally has a lien on it.

He does not take fat evenly; he always has two spare ribs. This is not saying, mind, that he has two ribs to spare.

Although a hog is a hog, he never turns the cold shoulder to his benefactor during life.

The meanest kind of a hog is the two-legged variety. It makes one almost bristle up to think of him.

He is not a pleasant subject for

contemplation, and I will not bore you by describing him.

He is generally a poor shot. I need not attempt to show it to you.—Boston Transcript

A young lady attending balls and parties should always secure a female chaperon until she is able to call some male chap her own.

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